

# PLANARIA LACTEA.



## CHARACTER GENERICUS.

*Corpus gelatinosum, planiusculum ; poro ventrali duplici ; ore terminali ?*

## CHARACTER SPECIFICUS, &c.

PLANARIA depressa oblonga alba anterius truncata.

*Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3090.*

Hirudo depressa alba, lateribus acutis.

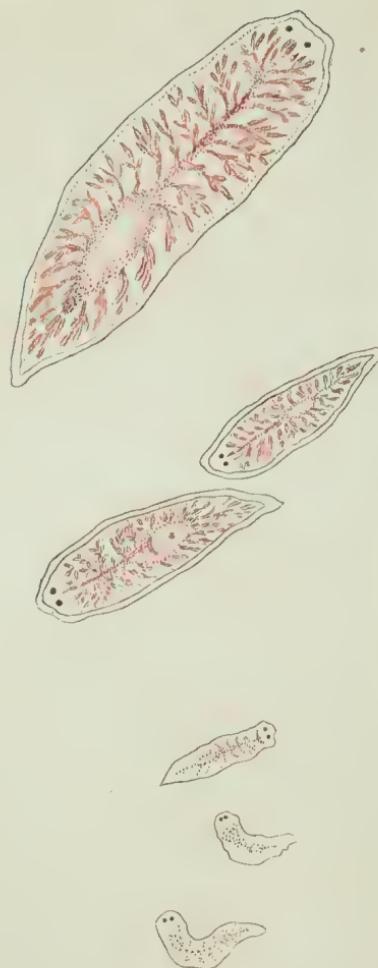
*Lin. it. goth. p. 250.*

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Planariæ genus a sagacissimo Mullero institutum, generi Hirudinis adeo est affine, ut illud et marinum Doridis genus quasi vinculo quodam videatur conne<sup>c</sup>tere. Aquas dulces incolunt Planariæ ; quarum mensibus æstivis plures cernuntur species in rivulis et stagnis. Motu plerumque feruntur lento et æquabili ; hirudinum tamen ad instar se interdum qua<sup>u</sup>versum flectentes, et diversimodo se vel contrahendi vel extendendi facultate pollentes. Radunt, ut plurimum, iter super plantas aquaticas ; si vero, ut interdum fit, paululum spatii proceſſerint sub ipsa aqua, inversæ natant, supino ventre. Abundant per æstatem rivuli et stagna specie quam depiximus magnitudine tum vera tum auctiore. Cum semipel- lucida

lucida fit cutis, viscera pulchre pinnata videantur.  
Magna est Planariis se regenerandi vis, et si perita  
incisura fuerint divisæ, certo tempore totidem per-  
fecta repullulabunt animalia.





London, Published March 1, 1800 by J. P. Nodder, Newman Street.

THE  
WHITE PLANARIA.



*GENERIC CHARACTER.*

*Body* gelatinous, flattish, with two ventral pores.  
*Mouth* terminal?

*SPECIFIC CHARACTER.*

Oblong, white, depressed PLANARIA, truncated in front.

Milk-white PLANARIA, Purple-veined PLANARIA, &c.

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The genus Planaria, first instituted by the accurate Muller, is nearly allied to that of Hirudo, and, in reality, seems to form a link between that and the marine genus Doris. The Planariæ are natives of fresh waters, and many species may be found in rivers and stagnant waters: their general motion is smooth, flowish, and even; accompanied with various occasional flexures, and with all the degrees of contraction and extension which are exhibited in the genus Hirudo. They are generally seen moving over the surface of aquatic plants, and sometimes immediately below the surface of the water itself, swimming in an inverted position. The species here repre-

represented, both in its natural size, as well as magnified, is a frequent inhabitant of ponds and rivulets in the summer season : The viscera form an elegantly pinnated appearance thro' the semitransparent skin of the animal. The Planariæ possess the power of reproduction, and when divided by a clean incision, will within a certain space, be multiplied into so many complete animals.